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## Which Risks, Mr. Stevenson?

Mr. Adlai Stevenson, the suave and quotable fellow who two years ago found the egghead vote a little too light to put him into the White House, has found a new topic of worry for his intellectual friends.

Good men are being dissuaded from choosing government careers, the former Illinois governor told Princeton seniors, because public servants today "run the risk of being branded subversives, undesirables, and security risks."

"Thoughtful men do not enjoy living in an atmosphere of constant guerrilla warfare," Stevenson declared. He went on to say that it still remains the duty of educated citizens to help put good men into office, and to fill some of those jobs themselves regardless of personal hazard.

We wonder what public servants Mr. Stevenson had in mind when he spoke of the dangers that Congressional investigations pose to the public servant in Washington.

Perhaps he was thinking of John Stewart Service, repeatedly cleared by various loyalty boards of the State Department, but finally fired more than six years after he was caught transmitting secret government documents to the Communist magazine, *Amerasia*.

Or did he have in mind Oliver Edmund Clubb, permitted to retire with a life pension of \$5,800 a year after Dean Acheson overruled the findings of his own loyalty board?

Or Owen Lattimore, who no longer has a desk in State (which he had first denied under oath)?

Or William T. Stone, who left State one jump ahead of a review of his case?

Or William Remington, who got a clean bill of health from a loyalty review board and was patted on the back by the Tydings committee before being indicted by a grand jury, tried, and jailed?

All these public servants, it is true, have had a hard time at the hands of various Congressional committees—and for reasons which have become fairly obvious to the average loyal American.

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But there are other risks in public life besides the curiosity of Congressmen.

There was Joseph C. Grew, foreign service career man who was eased out of the State Department by the Acheson group shortly after he came out of Japanese internment, perhaps because he knew too much about our tragic policy failures in the Far East; Adolph Berle, the man who tried to tell President Roosevelt, years before Yalta, that Alger Hiss was suspect; and a long line of other able men who fell, not at the hands of a loyalty board but because their views on American security didn't jibe with the prevailing mood in their departments.

There was Robert Alexander, in the State Department's visa division, who was publicly reprimanded and denounced by his chiefs for warning in 1948 that Communists were entering this country under UN protection.

There was Admiral Hillenkoeter, then head of the Central Intelligence Agency, who found himself shifted to a Pacific command shortly after getting concerned over the same problem.

As Mr. Stevenson says, men in government posts run certain risks these days.

He forgot to add that the nation is more secure because Congress still has men with courage to ask the embarrassing questions.